

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1867.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00

Six Months.....2.50

Three Months.....1.25

WEEKLY.

One Year.....\$1.00

Six Months......75

Three Months......50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889

The number of people who refuse to go to Europe this year but would were it not for the great crowds likely to be attracted by the Paris Exposition, is simply wonderful when you come to think of it.

Engineers have discovered that it is impossible to build the canal Andrew Carnegie would like to see connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river at Pittsburgh. Very good; there will be no physical difficulty in enlarging the Ohio.

The board of education has succeeded so well in constructing the right sort of a building on East street, that it is hoped that the former policy of putting up small structures will be abandoned. The East street building strikes everybody as being just about right in size, appearance and cost.

Who is morally responsible for the shooting to death of the five-year-old lad at Malvern? If the pulse of public opinion on the question could be felt it would be likely to respond that the guilty party is the one who allowed a loaded weapon of destruction to be within reach of anyone irresponsible for their acts.

The secretary of the interior has telegraphed to Oklahoma that in all cases where the rights of United States deputy marshals who have settled on homesteads are contested, the decisions will be against the marshals. While on the ground to prevent settlers from invading the territory until the appointed time these deputy marshals selected the choicest quarter sections and drove their stakes.

No doubt the reports in regard to Mr. Blaine's health are greatly exaggerated, but the fact of his failure to perform the part allotted to him in the great centennial celebration is proof that he is a very sick man. Mr. Blaine is always careful of himself, but the reason must have been urgent that kept him away from an occasion at which he would have been a conspicuous actor and for which he had made elaborate preparation.

The railroads are represented each year at Columbus by an active lobby. It is now proposed to organize an Ohio canal association in such a manner that the canal system may not only be saved from destruction but deepened according to General Bachtell's plans. At present no one knows anything of the extent of the canal interests, and canal men feel that it is about time to show a little of the spirit of aggression.

The Toronto Week thinks that it has discovered that the Canadian is decidedly superior to the average citizen of the United States in physique, political integrity, and culture. The Week makes a pretty broad statement, and has clearly eliminated the French Canucks from its calculations. One of the most serious objections to the annexation of Canada and the United States is on account of the low order of intelligence of a large portion of the Canadian population, and a belief that such people cannot readily adapt themselves to our form of government.

There are forty miles of streets in Massillon, comprising many square miles of surface. If we had the engineer's figures for it, it would be shown that there are several square miles of street intersections. The space at these intersections abuts no property, and it is nobody's business, if not the city's, to look after it. For the moment casting aside the exact terms upon which the property holders on East Main street agreed to put down pavement, would it not be establishing a very bad precedent, to compel them to pay

for pavement that is not theirs in any sense of the word? If it is done in this case, it must be done in all. In all public improvements the city should bear its fair share of the burden.

Statistics all go to prove that profit sharing is rapidly becoming more common, and in time will itself solve all disputes between capital and labor. On this subject Andrew Carnegie recently said:

"The Philadelphia Times this morning in an editorial discussing the railway question at Pittsburgh says: 'The thought of a division of profits between Mr. Carnegie and his laborers never entered into his wildest dreams; on the contrary, that has been one of my cherished dreams for years. The only labor difficulty we ever had was with a few of our men, but none with the mass of them, when we endeavored to base their earnings upon a sliding scale. Most of our men now have the benefits of this sliding scale. We offer all our men this, so that it is impossible for us to receive high prices without their sharing in them. We will introduce this principle in other departments as our present agreements with the labor associations come to an end. It is the only fair way to deal with the capital and labor—to make them partners.'"

The Boston Advertiser, perhaps as reliable an authority on wool matters as any daily journal, contains the following well considered observations:

The near approach of the season for new wools renders timely a short review of the condition of the markets and its prospects. The large sale of domestic wool during the excitement that prevailed last fall, brought the supplies of the country down to a low basis, the amount of available wool now being less than for many years at this season. The free sale of domestic wool caused a large buying of Australian at the Melbourne sale last fall, the purchases for this country being about 30,000 bales, an increase of about 8,000 to 10,000 bales over the purchases last year. In addition to this, several thousand pounds of Montevideo wool was bought in that country by American operators, only a small portion of which has been delivered here as yet. To counter-balance these larger purchases of foreign wools, the buying done at the regular London sales has been much less than was the case at the corresponding sales last year, owing to the high prices that have prevailed at every sale on this clip. Very little has been purchased as yet, at the sale now in progress. Thus while the fall purchases of foreign wools were ahead of last year, the lighter buying since, brings down the present offering to a moderate volume.

With only moderate stocks of foreign wool available and very little domestic wool to be had, it would seem that the market would be in a very strong position, but such is not the case. On account of the mild winter the sale of woolen goods was greatly below expectations. Owing to the light sale of goods, manufacturers now find themselves with large amounts of wool on hand and there has been very moderate purchases of wool since the first of the year. Even under the strong statistical position of the market, values have shown a general softening tendency and the near approach of the new wools makes the present condition of the market very heavy.

A GRAND MEMORIAL.

When John Jacob Astor, of New York, cast about to find a suitable memorial to his dead wife's memory, he decided to build an industrial school, for the poor children of New York. It is thus decided:

In the basement are located the kitchen, the teacher's dining-room, a dining-room for pupils, a bathroom and the heating apparatus. On the first floor are a primary classroom, a cooking-class room and a kindergarten. On the second floor are the assembly rooms for lectures and entertainments, the first and second primary departments and the eight grammar departments. On the third floor are the third, fourth and fifth primary grades and a teachers' room. On the fourth floor are a primary department, an intermediate room, a teachers' bedroom and the janitor's apartments. Every inch of space is utilized to advantage, and there will be no crowding. Neatness, usefulness and stability characterize all the fittings, and everything is made attractive to young and old alike. The school-rooms all have folding doors and can be connected or isolated at pleasure.

This gives but a rough idea of what is being done, nor does it consider how successful the enterprise now is. Perhaps in the march of time some wealthy Massillonian will see our industrial school struggling on and on, and will recognize in it a medium for erecting a memorial which shall be real and lasting. Let us hope so.

THE HORTICULTURISTS

HOLD AN INTERESTING MEETING AT CANTON.

Arrangements for the Strawberry Meeting—Reports of Committees.

CANTON, May 1, 1889.

This frosty yet not unpleasant May morning finds a goodly number of the Stark County Horticultural Society, together with many friends, wending their way to the pleasant and inviting residence of A. J. Douds, East Canton. Everything to make the meeting a success was provided by our excellent host and hostess, and those present will carry away with them happy remembrances of this day of pleasure and instruction spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douds.

At 11 o'clock President Rockhill called the society to order. Minutes of the previous meetings were read and adopted. The secretary read a letter from Prof. Lazenby, replying to the inquiry at the last meeting, "of the infrequency of the Wild Goose plum." He says: "So far as my observation goes this plum usually bears imperfect flowers; not, perhaps, strictly pistillate or staminate, but so nearly so that self or close fertilization is impossible." He stated a case where an isolated tree fruited by placing branches of other plums that flower at the same time as does the Wild Goose variety, among the branches of the latter.

Mr. Roth moved that arrangements be perfected for the holding of the strawberry festival, and that Mr. Niswonger be added to the executive committee. Motion carried.

A special committee consisting of D. M. Slusser, D. Niswonger, Watson Wise and Mrs. S. O. Eggert, was appointed to fix the time of holding the strawberry meeting.

D. M. Slusser moved that the annual report of last year and monthly reports of this year be mailed to John Stimmel, Paris, O.

Dinner announced, a recess was taken, and one hour later all looked as happy as though they had enjoyed a good dinner.

Committee to solicit members—Mrs. Thurston, Mr. Roth.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS.

Find vines in excellent condition. M. BITZER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUIT.

The committee on fruit notice the following varieties, consisting of Fallwilder, Paradise Sweet, Baldwin, Romanite, Pennock and Ben Davis, by Mr. Rohrer; one variety by Mr. Roth, and one variety called the King, by D. M. Slusser; one variety, Rhode Island Greening, by M. Bitzer, and Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Ben Davis, and one variety by A. Pontius, called Greening Reineette. All good samples for this time of the year. Mrs. J. R. BEATTY, M. BITZER, H. PONTIUS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

Find on exhibition only potatoes of the following varieties, furnished by J. F. Roth and Henry Rohrer; Charles Downing, fine specimen and well preserved, only showing slight signs of sprouting, as all his other varieties; Mammoth Pearl, of fine size; variety for name, committee named Snowflake. By Henry R. Rohrer, Burbank and fine specimen Mammoth Pearl, of wonderful size. D. M. NISWONGER, H. R. ROHRER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

The committee find on the table two bouquets by Mrs. R. H., one composed of heliotrope, fuchsia, double petunia and hyacinth. Another bouquet from Mrs. Berlin, composed of tulips, magnolias, mahonia spirea and golden bell. Mr. Will Oberlin has a large bouquet of ranunculus and tulips, and attracts much attention for color and size. Mrs. Beatty's hand bouquet of rare roses, the La France Malmaison, is fragrant and very perfect. The bay window of our hostess contains three cacti in bloom; one admirably fit for its unusual size and many blossoms.

Mrs. ADA SLUSSER, Mrs. NISWONGER, SAUL P. WILLIAMSON.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS.

Your committee on nomenclature of fruit finds one apple on the table for naming by Mrs. B. S. Martin, grown by Flickinger and called the Lady Sweet; also one by D. M. Slusser, which also is the Lady Sweet, one of the best of winter—sweet apples grown.

Mr. Pontius reported fruit buds in good condition.

QUINTON DRAWER.

Would the following named varieties of small fruits be a good selection for market and home use: Strawberries—Greent, Wilson, Sharpless, Manchester, Cumberland, Triumph, Charles Downing, and Jessie Raspberries—Tyler, Ohio, George, Turner, Cuthbert. Blackberries—Snider, Western Triumph, Agave, and Taylor's Prolific. Grapes—Worlen, Moore's Early, Concord, Rogers No. 15, Salem, Martha, and Pocklington Currants—Cherry, La Versailles, White Grape, and Fay's Prolific.

Mr. Chance requested that the Kentucky might be placed on the list.

Mr. Slusser highly praised the new berry, the Jessie; also spoke well for the Cumberland.

D. M. Slusser spoke very highly of Fay's prolific currant.

Mr. Chance thinks a spraying of cold water a preventative against the currant worm.

Mr. Slusser advised spraying the bushes with hellebore. Mrs. Berlin testified to the use of hellebore.

Question 1.—When is the proper time to commence spraying fruit trees, and how often and long should it be done.

Question 2.—It is said that a teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of water forms a good solution to spray fruit trees

to prevent the ravages of insects injurious to fruits. Who has tried this, or who knows?

Mr. Pontius answered—Sprouting the trees about twice a year, once when in blossom once later in the season. He also thought that London purple was possibly better than Paris green.

President Rockhill uses air-slaked lime for dusting plum trees and always has plums.

Mr. Daum said he tried many experiments and was successful in the use of diluted gas tar.

Mr. Chance gave his experience with the cabbage worm, destroying them by the use of strong salt water.

Mr. McGregor entertained the society with an excellent paper entitled "Mexico." The paper needs no comment, simply to say "by Mr. McGregor" is enough to guarantee its excellence.

Miss Douds entertained the company with a piece of music on the piano, which was highly appreciated.

A recitation by Miss Ada Slusser, subject: "The Cobbler of Nattan," was rendered in her usual fine style.

Mrs. S. V. Thurston read a poem, "Dried Apple Pies."

DRIED APPLE PIES.

I loathe, abhor, detest, despise, An abominable dried apple pie!

I like good bread, I like good meat, Or anything that's good to eat.

But I, all poor grub beneath the skies, The poorest is dried apple pies.

Give me the toothache or sore eyes In preference to such kind of pies.

The farmer takes his hardest fruit, 'Tis wormy, bitter and hard to boot.

They leave the cores to make us cough, And don't take half the peeling off.

Then on a dirty cord they're strung, And from some chamber window hung,

And there they serve a roost for flies, Until they're ready to make pies.

Tread on my corns and tell me lies, But don't pass me dried apple pies.

The subject assigned Mr. Shaul, who was absent, "Does it pay a farmer to plant a large orchard?" was opened by Mr. Pontius saying that a large orchard is a source of profit, but it also must be properly managed.

Mr. Niswonger extended a special invitation to all to be present at the next meeting. All wishing to be conveyed from Hartsville to Mr. Niswonger's will notify S. H. Rockhill, Canton, O., one week previous.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Douds and family for the royal manner in which the society was entertained.

Mrs. Correll was continued as essayist, and J. K. Neisz was appointed essayist for the next meeting. J. F. Niesz was appointed alternate.

RENEWALS.

Mrs. Mary Wolf, Canton; Chas. F. Laiblin, Canton; J. L. Stoner, New Berlin.

S. H. ROCKHILL,

Mrs. S. O. EGGERT, President. Secretary.

Co-operation.

Mr. EDITOR.—Please allow us space in your valuable paper to correct what seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the city of Massillon in regard to the Massillon Co-operative Store Association. It seems that the general opinion is that it was organized by and for the benefit of the iron workers of this city only, which we assure you is not the case. We invite all good citizens to join with us and make co-operation a success. Workingmen, we ask you to call on us, and examine our method of doing business. We will explain the benefits derived from co-operation. We cannot give you full particulars at present through the press, but we ask you to call and see for yourself the good that you can do for yourself and fellowmen by joining with us in this co-operative movement to benefit all who will toil and work with us.

MASSILLON CO-OPERATIVE STORE ASSOCIATION.

The Gun Club.

The members of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club observed the centennial day by having a shoot at their range in the afternoon. The score is as follows:

| Birds shot. | Birds killed. |
|-------------------|---------------|
| J. H. Hunt..... | 51 |
| F. A. Brown..... | 41 |
| J. C. Hunt..... | 31 |
| Wm. Caldwell..... | 21 |
| D. Reed..... | 11 |
| C. L. McLain..... | 11 |
| L. Shant..... | 17 |
| C. Tolson..... | 19 |

That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly everyone in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ears. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out, and the tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hood's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars. Hal.

Free F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

If you feel dull and have no appetite, take Rinehart's Liver Pills; 1 a dose,

CHAPMAN.

John Prosser has been housed up with a severe sore leg the past week.

Work at our coal mines has improved considerably within the last three weeks. Mrs. Wm. Jacket is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Selway, at Flushing, O., this week.

Geo. W. Maddox took unto himself a life partner last Thursday, in the person of a certain young lady whose name we failed to learn.

The Hill was favored with a call from "Jap," one of THE INDEPENDENT'S canvassers, last week. We are sorry we failed to meet the gentleman, but will say call again.

It seems that prominent citizens of Lawrence township have some important business to transact at Canton, judging from the large number who visit the Stark county capital.

A few of our sports attended a six ounce glove fight at Lawrence, last Saturday evening, between Professor Gallagher, of Wooster, and John Williams, of Lawrence. It was a six round contest to a finish, for twenty-five dollars a side and the gate receipts, amounting in all to the winner to about sixty five dollars. It is said that Williams slugged his opponent in great shape, and pocketed the entire receipts. The fight throughout was for "blood," and consisted of six three-minute rounds.

ELTON.

Mr. Ed. Beck was at home Sunday.

Dr. Fremont Marshall has located in Greenville.

Mrs. Marie Baughman spent part of the week in Akron.

"Our daily bread" may now be obtained from a Wilmot baker.

Miss Francis Snider, of West Lebanon, spent a few days near Elton last week.

Mr. Daniel Boughman is building a large house for Mr. Fike, this summer.

Mr. Albert Meyers and family were visiting relatives at this place and Wilmot.

Miss Emma Hollinger spent the first day of the week with her sister at Justus.

M. L. Baughman, V.S. of Orrville, comes home frequently to attend to his practice here.

Mrs. Emma Evrit has returned from a week's sojourn in Massillon, at the home of Mr. Christ Kouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Harold spent a day last week with their niece, Mrs. Permelia Baughman.

GROVE CITY.

Hi. Obendorf is prospecting for coal near Dalton.

C. A. Krider spent last week in the West, and also visited Canada.

Franklin Umbenhour is again able to be around, after an illness of fifteen weeks.

The Company store at Pigeon Run moved to East Greenville May 1.

The Brush college literary society has closed, to meet the 1st Thursday night in October.

The mine has again come to light, working four and five days a week, with prospect of a good summer's run.

Mrs. Boughman, aged about eighty years, is lying in a critical condition, old age being the cause.

The Howells Coal Company has leased a large tract of land west of Pigeon Run, with prospect of a new mine being opened as soon as the old one is finished, which will be about August.

The County Seat.

CANTON, April 26.—Mr. Louis Schaefer, while adjusting pictures upon the wall at her North Market street residence was thrown to the floor by the step ladder breaking. Her face was badly bruised.

Mrs. Mary Dick, mother of Joseph Dick, president of the Board of Education, died last Thursday afternoon at 7 P. M. Death was the result of a heavy fall some months ago.

The Youngstown district conference of the Ohio Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church has closed a two days' session in this city. No business of importance was transacted. Among those present was the Rev. Maier, of Brookfield.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

To Get

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GORE, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apocheocasis, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ROASTED TO DEATH

A Passenger Train on the Grand Trunk Jumps the Track.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED

The Bodies Burned Beyond Possible Recognition.

Many Soldiers On Their Way to the Centennial Among the Passengers—The Engine Runs Into a Water Tank and Cuts Off the Water Supply—Seven Cars Burned to Ashes—An Unavoidable Accident.

HAMILTON, April 29.—The limited express on the Grand Trunk railway, due here at 6:55 a. m., met with an accident when about twenty miles west of this city Sunday, the result of which was the loss of many lives. The train was composed of an engine, two baggage cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class coach, a Pullman car and two Wagner sleeping cars in the order named. Conductor Poole was in charge of the train, with J. Watson, of London, engineer, and E. Chapman, of London, fireman. The accident occurred at the junction where a "Y" is built. This "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto on to the Toronto branch from the main line. The train is said to have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour or more, when directly on passing the switch the engine jumped the track and plunged into a water tank which stood in a space between the "Y," smashing the tank into atoms, and turning the engine almost upside down. The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the locomotive and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage cars. The passengers on the train, numbering over 150, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. Large slivers of iron and wood flew in all directions, and the confusion among the wrecked passengers can be better imagined than described. The majority of those aboard the train were enabled to get out of the coaches before the fire had reached them, but in the confusion which reigned it is not

Known How Many Victims

were left to the mercy of the flames, pinned in by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves. A man named L. S. Gurney of Brooklyn, N. Y., had his head completely severed from his body by a piece of flying debris, and another named Rudolph Ederer, address unknown, together with an Italian, was instantly killed.

List of Injured.

Hamilton Clark of No. 147 West Ohio street, Chicago, had his right leg broken and his head bruised; he may also have received internal injuries, in which case he will not recover.

Anthony Maus, an Italian on his way from Wisconsin to Italy, not serious.

Edwin Chapman, fireman of London, not serious.

Enoch Konzie, not given.

A. Murray, mining engineer of London, England, ribs broken, not serious unless internally injured.

C. C. Adell of Edwardport, Ind., cut and bruised, not serious.

William Lepsey of No. 60 North Sangamon street, Chicago, badly sprained ankle.

J. L. Doney, No. 48 West Adams street, Danville, Ill., head cut, not serious.

J. A. Palmer, Ilion, N. Y., head cut; not serious.

George White, going to Union Hill, N. Y., from Wisconsin, ear cut and head cut.

Andrew J. Carpenter, of Yankton, Dak., cut and bruised; not serious.

S. L. Young, 285 North avenue, Chicago, knee and back hurt; not serious.

Joseph Morrow, on his way from the west to Clark's Island, N. C., cut about the head; not serious.

The two dead bodies and the remains of the fifteen injured bodies were brought to this city and taken to the morgue. An inquest has been ordered.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

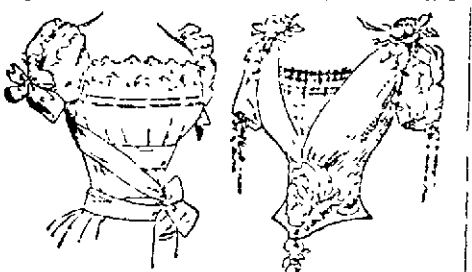
CENTENNIAL DRESSES.

ALSO SOME GOWNS TO BE WORN ON OTHER OCCASIONS.

Costumes with Trains Should Be Relegated to Receptions and Dinners, Says Olive Harper—Dresses, Slippers and Scrumptious Hospitality for Dancing.

(Special Correspondence)

NEW YORK, April 25.—The great centennial ball which is to take place here so soon has given the dress-makers no little difficulty to find something new for every lady, and different from anything that could possibly be worn by any other lady who intends to go. The skirts of ball dresses count for less than the corsets, as it is the becomingness of the



No. 1

waist which determines the beauty of a dress. The skirts are usually of some thin material which floats out gracefully as the pretty dancer whirls around in time to the cadences of the music, and as Lent is over it is now permissible for all the girls who love dancing to dance again. It has been whispered that there have been many little dances on the city during Lent, but then folks will talk often without reason.

One thing is noticeable now about all the dancing dresses, and that is the slenderness of the skirts. There is no bustle nor any extra fullness in the back except that which comes from an underskirt with starched ruffles up the back breadth. The skirts for all young ladies and young matrons are just long enough to touch the floor in the back, but some of the more elderly ladies who still find pleasure in dancing wear very costly dresses of velvet, brocade and silk with long trains, to the great discomfort of everybody else. I think a trained dress is more out of place in a ball room than any other place, and yet there will always be three or four in every hall—just enough to keep a pile of unfortunate men lying around in spots on the floor. And when the wearer wishes to dance she stoops down with a sort of a sidewise and backward motion, like a dog going after a flea, and takes hold of her train and lifts it up in her arm, a proceeding that always leaves more or less of her feet exposed, and dances with that awkward weight over her arm. The dignity and grace of her movements are impeded and she is ridiculous.

Trained dresses ought to be strictly relegated to receptions and dinners. There they are in place.

It will now be but a short time until the watering place balls and hops will begin, and I wish to tell all my dancing friends what to wear and how to make it. The figure No. 1 is a very taking little dress for a young lady, of pale pink silk tissue, the pink so pale that it is almost flesh color. The bottom of the skirt has two ruffles four inches deep, the top one having three tucks above it. These ruffles are worked in pink floss silk and with white silk with here and there a silver thread. The rest of the skirt is quite plain and is simply gathered at the waist, very full in the back. The waist can be understood at a glance. The ribbons are mat white satin. The embroidery across the top is of the same pattern as that around the skirt. Such a dress, if made by the nimble fingers of the weaver, would cost not more than \$12. If bought in one of our large establishments it would cost from \$20 to \$100.

No. 2 is the bodice of a dress in cream white mul. The skirt has a deep hem, above which is a series of ten narrow tucks. A loose tunic of mul is caught up on each side with a spray of tea roses and foliage. Around the waist is a very novel arrangement of applique of pearl embroidery on ecruirial lace, with some pretty pendants also in pearl. The front is filled across with a full pleating of tulle. The whole cost of this exceedingly handsome dress, including the flowers, would not be over \$15, if made at home. Perhaps not so much, certainly not, if the beading could also be done at home.



No. 2

Another very pretty dancing dress for a young lady is shown in No. 8. It is of silver gray silk warp Henrietta, with a gauze brocaded ribbon sash of pale pink. The top of the waist has a bertha of pink tulle and horizontal stripes of the brocaded ribbon. The skirt is plain, with a very slightly draped tunic, held by flots of pink ribbon. The gloves are pale pink, embroidered in silver. The cost of this gown would be about \$20, made at home, but it would outfit four of any of the others. No. 4 is a dress

made of pale blue surah, trimmed with panels of dark blue velvet. The corsage is exceedingly pretty, having a classical effect with the metallic belt and shoulder piece. The fifth gown is for such young ladies as do not care to wear a low cut dress, and it is a very tasty pretty one. It is of figured Bengaline silk, white and pale green, with trimmings of unguine green velvet and a lace ruff. This bodice is more difficult to make, but any lady by a little care can easily achieve it.

Another dainty and attractive dress is of delicate green muslin, with a band of silvery white satin ribbon around the bottom of the tunic and a narrower one around the neck just below a full puff of tulle.

A few years ago no young lady would have considered herself sufficiently fine in such simple costume as is fashionable today, but now simplicity of attire in ball rooms is regarded as the height of refined elegance for young girls, and very properly. Whenever the girl feels that the dress must be costly, she can go to a big house and pay a hundred dollars for the same dress that would cost her more industrious sister a quarter of that sum.

One of the neatest and prettiest gowns of the season is made of gray and white checked silk in three shades of gray. Down each side of the front is a fold of cherry velvet, and a narrow fold also trims the side of the vest front, which is of cream white in jersey cloth, with a collar of the same. This is a very lady like dress, and is one of the kind that never goes out of fashion.

Ball slippers can be of satin, black or white, or to match the color of the dress. Some have roses on the toes and others beaded ornaments, and others again have the beading done directly on the slipper. Dancing shoes have quite low heels, and are adapted to the violent exercise better than they used to be.

Hosiery for dancing is of the most elaborate kind, and is of the finest quality of pure or mixed silk. Stockings should match ball dresses in color, though the tint may be different. Some have lace effects, or embroidery up the instep or crotch. There are numberless fancies in colors which are more remarkable for eccentricity than beauty or refinement. I saw one pair recently which represented a flight of butterflies, winding spirally around the stockings.

Underskirts for dancing dresses are made of Lonsdale cambric, with one or two ruffles around the bottom, and others which overlap each other all the way



up the back breadth. These are for the under one. When the dress is made of thin material, the skirt which is to be worn next it should be of thin muslin, sheer and not too fine. This gives a transparent effect that is very desirable. For a thick skirt next to the dress is too abrupt a change. Some young ladies have a skirt made of thin glass silk to wear under such dresses, but that makes it necessary to have one for every gown.

A very novel fancy in new spring gowns, which also could be adapted to ball dresses for those who like darker colors, is to have fine black grenadine made up over changeable glass silk. The changeable effects come in brown and gold, purple and gold, blue and pink, red and yellow and other very marked contrasts. The colors thus are very brilliant, and no lady would wear them, unless torn down by the outer film of grenadine. This is cut exactly with the silk so that it lays flat over it, and the bright colors show faintly through the meshes, and thus it becomes very beautiful, the folds breaking out into rich lights and shadows with every movement.

This fashion has really not reached America yet, except in one or two important gowns, but before long will be. If anybody has an old fashioned glass silk laid away since her great-grandmother's time, now is her opportunity. The Priestly grenadine comes in single mesh and is the suitable kind, and costs about seventy cents a yard. I haven't got a grandmother to go to for one. I wish I had.

OLIVE HARPER.

Too Much for His Sister Anyway.

A Stevens avenue young lady was much pained and shocked as she walked down the street yesterday to see her young brother sitting astride the prostrate body of another boy and raining down blows upon his struggling victim.

"Johnny!" she almost screamed, "what are you doing? Come here this minute. Aren't you ashamed of yourself, fighting this way in the street?"

The boy reluctantly arose from his vanquished antagonist and faced his indignant sister. Then he explained:

"Well, I don't care. He said you wasn't good looking. I don't think you are either, but it ain't none of his funeral. So I licked him."—Minneapolis Journal.

Fast Western Railroad.

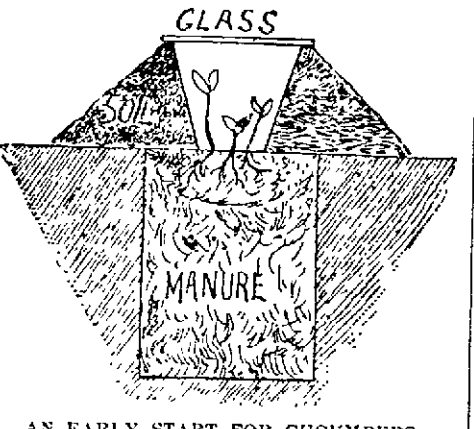
Lon Dempson has perhaps the fastest standing record of any engineer on the Union Pacific as far as schedule time is concerned. Lon was formerly known as the "Flying Dutchman," but now backs under that sublime but fictitious cognomen, "White Wings." Nevertheless, he is a flyer in the broadest sense of the term. He pulls a passenger between Evanston and Ogden, a distance of seventy-five miles, and makes the trip in the remarkable time of seventy-five minutes, or at the rate of one mile a minute. This is no display record, but day in and day out he makes the trip at that dare-devil rate of speed.—Omaha Bee.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

A Simple Way of Forcing Cucumbers and Melons in Advance of Their Natural Season by Help of Well Rotted Manure in the Hill.

When the season is not long enough to insure the perfect ripening of melons, or when vine fruits are wanted a week or two in advance of their natural season, artificial means must be resorted to.



AN EARLY START FOR CUCUMBERS.

The seeds are planted in soils under glass by many of the Long Island and New Jersey market gardeners, and the crops pushed along by extra fertilizing. A dressing of guano or bone meal, well mixed in with the soil, is advised for melons when the season is short, by Peter Henderson. This well known cultivator increases the yield of his melon crop by a system of pinching the main vine, so as to encourage the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is borne.

The plan illustrated in the cut has the commendation of Popular Gardening, and is a miniature hot bed beneath each hill of plants. To provide this a hole one foot square and 18 inches deep is made where the hill is to come and this is filled with fresh heating horse manure, as for a common hot bed, and on this is put a few inches of fine good mellow soil. Plant a few seeds in center, cover lightly and place a tapering block of wood or a six-inch flower pot upon them, packing the soil firmly around it, and thus forming a sort of pit when the wood or pot is withdrawn. Cover with a glass, which remove when plants are well started.

The usual method practiced around New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in soil to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has become well rotted.

Garden Culture of Chrysanthemums.

Many persons have been deterred from planting chrysanthemums in their gardens for fear an early frost might come suddenly in the fall and thus prevent or destroy their blooming. If, however, early flowering varieties only are used, there are very few sections of the country where they will not succeed, says American Agriculturist. First procure good healthy plants grown in pots and plant them in spring as soon as all danger of frost is past. Have the ground well enriched with manure and do not plant closer than three feet apart, each way. If they can be planted on the south side of a house or other building, a board fence, or hedge of evergreens, they will be able to stand much colder weather and will continue blooming later in the season. Keep the plants well tied up to stakes, if necessary, to prevent their being broken by the wind, and water occasionally during the summer if the weather is hot and dry.

If good flowers are to be grown they should never be allowed to wilt for want of water, and the plants should at all times be kept in a good growing condition.

Early in September in middle latitudes the flower buds will make their appearance. If prize or exhibition flowers are desired, only one bud should be left on each branch or shoot, but in ordinary culture this "disbudding," as it is called, may be dispensed with. All flower buds, however, which are deformed or one sided should be removed promptly as soon as discovered, as they only take up the strength of the plants uselessly. Weak liquid manure may be used once or twice a week with advantage while the buds are setting, but should be discontinued as soon as they begin to show color.

Perfect Flowering Strawberries.

A Wisconsin horticulturist, whose success entitles him to be heard and whose name is George T. Kellogg, names for the most perfect flowering kinds of strawberries, Jessie, May King, Miner, Parry, Wilson and Mt. Vernon. Pistillates, Bubach, Crescent, Manchester, Jewel and Windsor Chief. From these you may select, or plant them all. If I could have but two they would be Jessie and Bubach, next May King and Crescent, next Wilson and Manchester.

Do not plant pistillate varieties alone. While set beside perfect flowering kinds, they are the most productive of any. Every strawberry catalogue should be marked so that you may know which are pistillate and which are not.

Sweet Corn.

Two varieties of sugar corn catalogued this season by Peter Henderson, and recommended by him as excellent, are the "Stabler's Early" and "Roslyn Hybrid." The first named ripens a few days after Adam's Early, while Roslyn Hybrid matures about the same time and is one of the large growing sorts.

The Cory corn, which has been fully tested, ranks among the costliest of all the large red cob varieties, and is an excellent sort. Stowell's evergreen is now everywhere recognized as the standard late variety. Hickox's improved is a fine medium season corn. The sweetest of all sweet corns is Black Mexican, a blackkerneled variety.

Professor Birli says that a large spoon heaping full of pure Paris green to forty gallons of water is enough for use on apple trees.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Trees That Are Not Readily Transplanted. Care of Seedlings.

The home nursery becomes a necessity when trees difficult to transplant are to be grown. All the hickory sub-family should be planted where they are to stand, if long lived trees are required. The pecan is no exception to the rule. The black walnut and the butternut never succeed transplanted, if large. They are better planted as nuts where they are to stand. All the oaks, of whatever kind, should be sown where they are to grow. The chestnut, if nursery grown, may be transplanted.

Our advice is to sow the nuts, if possible, where the trees are to stand. The same rule will apply in a great degree to the beeches, chinquapin and even the hard maples, reasonably, that is, the best trees will be those left in the rows after thinning. Nevertheless, the trees last mentioned are contained in the list of transplantable trees, and even kindly transplantable. When young they may be readily moved, also the hard maples, even when of considerable size, if care is used.

The above views are from Prairie Farmer's special seed and tree planting number, as are also the following notes on transplanting seedlings:

It is cheapest for the general planter to buy the seedlings of responsible nursery men when possible. If small, and they should be, do not forget after transplanting to shade the trees. If the rows are perfectly straight and row both ways, as they may be made to with a marker, with pegs at regular distances, a common table knife with the point turned up one and one-half inches will do the most of the cleaning. When transplanted into field rows, let them be three feet apart by one foot in the row. Now you will have 11,530 trees per acre. As they begin to crowd again, take out two-thirds of the plants in each row, and your trees stand 3x3 feet apart, and you have 4,840 trees per acre.

At this distance the trees may be economically transplanted. When they begin to crowd take out every other row, and you have your plantation 6x6 feet, or 2,420 plants per acre. After this, when the plantation requires thinning, those cut away will be valuable for stakes, handspikes, poles, etc. When thinned to 12x12 feet the timber may stand until it is valuable for many purposes.

Varieties and sub-varieties of a species are propagated by grafting, budding or layering; deciduous trees by grafting or budding, and coniferous trees by layering. It is only practiced in the case of plants valuable either for ornament or for the fruit, and belongs more to the professional nurseryman and amateur than to the practical tree planter.

Tea Roses.

A bed of tea roses should accompany the Hybrid Perpetuals in every garden, for the purpose of prolonging the blooming term, as the teas are the only true perpetuals. They should be planted in beds in a rather dry position, somewhat shaded from the strong sun, and in regular rows so that the plants can be covered with soil and leaves or litter for winter protection, and they will well repay the trouble by a magnificent display of flowers, coming into bloom quite early, and continuing until late in the autumn.

Grafting Cherries.

A current horticultural journal says that cherry trees are very difficult to graft. I have never found them so. The buds swell early, and the grafting must be done very early; otherwise there is no difficulty. Cherry tops can be changed as readily as apple tops. I often hear it remarked that stone fruits cannot be grafted, but the remark has no foundation. Did not Thomas Andrew Knight give us the practice of root grafting as the result of experiments upon stone fruits?—Garden and Forest.

Things Told by Others.

Professor J. L. Budd says "the best time to prune fruit trees is when the leaves are about two-thirds grown in the spring."

A successful fruit grower says: Thin out the grapes; remove every alternate bunch, where they are thickly set, on a branch or one vine, and see the difference in the size of the bunches that are left this fall when they ripen over those on vines and branches not trimmed.

For a near by market, says Orchard and Garden, one of the best of the new strawberries is Bubach, sometimes known as Bubach No. 5. Unfortunately its flower is pistillate and the berry is too soft for long transportation, although large, handsome and of fine quality.

Pure Water for Fowls.

Fowls of all kinds and ages should not be so abundantly supplied with water, but it should be pure water, and should be kept where they can get to it easily. Where they are compelled to get their drink from stagnant pools or from other sources contaminated by barnyard leachings or otherwise, it is quite certain not only to affect them unfavorably but to produce serious diseases. The vessels containing water for their use should be cleaned out at least once a day and be refilled with clean water and protected in such a way as to best prevent filth from getting into them. Many persons are not only negligent in this respect, but seem to be ignorant of the importance of pure water for the health of their fowls.

To Prevent Hog Cholera.

A writer in Southern Planter claims that where the following is given a fair trial it will prevent hog cholera: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ashes (hickory or oak preferred); mix the salt and ashes thoroughly. Prepare a box of any convenient size; put it under cover where the hogs can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost about one dollar and some trouble, but will be sufficient for several hogs for one year.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

Address all communications to J. T. DANIEL, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

HOW IT WILL BE PLAYED.

In our last issue we erred in saying thirty-two games were to be played in the coming Barker-Reed match. It should read that the match to be played by each player was to be 32 games, 16-16, 11-15, 11-16, 12-16, and in reply 10-14, 10-15, 20-18, 22-18, 22-17. In the above games there is to be no restriction as to how black or white shall play after the first move has been made, and the following seven openings must be played as laid down in Barker's "American Checker" and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. The Black's first move is "Center-Boston," "Defiance," "Dyke's" or "Old Fourteenth," "Single Corner," "Sorter" and "Will of the West." The total number of games played will be fifty.

| REFERENCE BOARD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on the board as shown in the cut; number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. The Black's first move is "Center-Boston," "Defiance," "Dyke's" or "Old Fourteenth," "Single Corner," "Sorter" and "Will of the West." The total number of games played will be fifty.

BLACK. REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on the board as shown in the cut; number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. The Black's first move is "Center-Boston," "Defiance," "Dyke's" or "Old Fourteenth," "Single Corner," "Sorter" and "Will of the West." The total number of games played will be fifty.

WHITE. CHECKERING.

Mr. Fleming has not yet consented to give expenses to Mr. Kelly. Kelly demands expense money or the championship.

Mr. Labadie writes: "I was once accepted my challenge? I am anxious and ready to play any aspirant for the title."

El. P. Hall, of Momence, Ill., has been in Chicago and succeeded in adding laurels to his name. He is one of the very best players in the State.

The leading papers of America call Charles Barker champion checker player of the World. They must not be aware that the "Famous Head Leader James Wyllie" said lives.

We have a few complete files of "Our Checker Column" that we will mail to any address upon receipt of \$1.75. We have also some extra proofs of various issues. Do you want your file complete?

Kear's Quarterly Review, Vol. 1, No. 3, says "Our Checker Column" is a high tribute to Barker and his position as one of the world's greatest players. Barker's magnificent problems are reproduced. It is a treatise that should be in the hands of all grades of checkers. Address J. A. Kear, 21 Beaumont Terrace, Stapleton Road, Bristol, Eng.

Gould's Problem or Match Game Book... \$1.00

Barker and Reed's "Gina Book"... \$1.00

Anderson's "See and Edition".... \$1.00

Campbell and Reed's "Match Games".... \$1.00

Barker and Sm. Match Games..... \$1.00

POSITION NO. 129—BY MR. D. C. CALVERT, Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

SOLUTION TO 129—BY A. O. CLEGGETT, Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

White to move. Draw.

Black—K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

THE WANDERERS.

THEIR INCREASE OF WORK AND THE LIST STILL GROWING.

A Resume of their Exports—Work in the Different Mines.

MR. EDITOR:—Again we find ourselves at the end of a very successful week's work. We have visited seven mines and secured about one hundred subscribers. As we proceed with our work we find that our efforts are better appreciated, and that the miners of the district are waking up to the fact that there is a need for a good, reliable, home mining paper in their midst. Our fame has been noised abroad before us, and wherever we go it is not as strangers, for all have heard of us and our mission, and are waiting almost with outstretched arms to receive us; all are glad to welcome "Jap and Little Nick." Now perhaps you may think this sounds somewhat egotistical, and that we are growing vain in our own conceit, but such is not the case, as we can assure you, for we wear the size of a hat we always have—in fact our memory reminds us that it is the same identical hat. However, it is not without some little gratification that we review the events of the past four weeks, for the results of our work far exceeds our fondest expectations. During that time we have obtained over five hundred subscribers to your valuable paper. This we attribute, not so much to our own superhuman abilities, as to the ever ready, free-hearted, open handed disposition of the mining community. We find them to be a better class of people to work among than any which it has ever been our lot to be associated with. They are always ready to assist the needy, never begrudging anything that can be done to aid a good cause or a worthy person. We are fully aware that the miners are not all rusted angels, and that they have faults and sometimes do things which are naughty, still they are never miserly or penurious. So our almost unparalleled success has been due wholly to the hearty support given us by the miners of the valley, and we would again express our sincere thanks to the many good friends who have done so much to aid us. In our trip this week the first bank we visited was

SIPPO NO. 3.

On Tuesday we canvassed the Sippos mine, situated about three miles north-west of the city, on the W. & L. E. R. R. It is operated by the Sippos Coal Company, with offices at Massillon. The boss, Mr. Charles Bremkamp, received us kindly, and gave his consent for us to see the men in the bank. It took us about three hours to go through the entire mine, where we found about forty men and obtained twenty-three subscribers. We would remember the check boss, Mr. J. D. Evans, also the check weighman, who shared the contents of their dinner buckets with us, and made us feel quite at home.

WEST MASSILLON NO. 1.

This mine is located one mile and a half south of the city. It was opened in November, 1884, and since that time a great deal of coal has been taken out. This mine is a slope, is in first class condition and employs over one hundred men. Here, as at all other mines near the city, we found a great many who are already subscribers to THE INDEPENDENT. We were extremely well treated at this mine, the boss, Mr. B. J. Moore, being a very intelligent gentleman and a pleasant companion. He accompanied us part way through the mine and showed us a great many interesting things in different parts of the bank. This bank is generally pretty dry, except in one entry where the coal takes a dip, and here the water comes down from overhead so badly as to make it very uncomfortable to work in. We secured twenty subscribers, and left feeling quite well satisfied with our day's work, as so many already take your paper. Next we visited the

MASSILLON STONE AND FIRE BRICK COMPANY'S

Brickyard, about four miles north of the city, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. About twenty-five men are employed here, most of whom, however, are Italians and Germans and cannot read English, so that among them all we got only a few subscribers. Here the clay for making bricks is dug in much the same way coal is mined. It has to be blasted. The clay lies under a bed of sandstone and an opening is made at the foot of a bluff, a ledge of rock fully fifty feet high. The diggers are paid by the ton and it is said make better wages than coal miners. After we finished at the brickyard we wended our way across the fields to Chapman, more familiarly known as Youngstown Hill, where we met the mayor of the town and all the rest of the big guns, including your illustrious correspondent from this highly exalted metropolis.

BEAVER RUN.

This mine is located about one-half mile south of Navarre, and is operated by the Beaver Run Coal Company. Mr. John Morrison is the boss at this place, and we found him to be a very social gentleman. He, like a great many nice fellows of the Tuscarawas valley, favored the object we had in view, and readily subscribed for the paper and made the credit of the mine with us. A great many of the working places in this mine are under and around the canal, and in one or two instances they extend under the Tuscarawas river, so that it requires practiced patience and constant care on the part of the mine boss. After making the circuit of this mine, which employs thirty-five men, we secured fifteen subscribers, and like in other mines around Massillon, we found several who were already subscribers to your paper. For the many favors shown us at this mine, Mr. Morgan has our most sincere thanks.

WEST MASSILLON NO. 2.

This mine is situated about two and a half miles northwest of Massillon on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Mr. C. Klein is the boss of this mine. After stating the object of our visit he readily consented to conduct us through the

mine. This mine has worked very steady all winter, but at present they are only working half days, but after going through the mine we secured sixteen subscribers and found many already taking your paper. They employ about forty men at this mine, and are shipping a good quality of domestic coal. We thank Mr. Klein for his assistance while at this mine.

PIGEON RUN.

This mine is situated about four miles south of Massillon, and is operated by the Howells Coal Company. Mr. J. E. English is the mine boss at this place. After introducing ourselves and the object of our visit to Pigeon Run mine, Mr. English willingly offered us his assistance, so we descended the shaft, which is about 185 feet deep. Arriving at the bottom, we had not far to go to make the circuit of this mine, for it is nearly finished. The miners at this mine are working at the pillars, and if they would work steady would finish the mine in about two or three months. There are only about twenty men working at this mine, from whom we secured twelve subscribers. We feel thankful to Mr. English for his kind treatment while at this mine.

KELLER'S SLOPE.

This mine is situated about four miles west of Massillon on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad. Mr. "Crist Kouth" is the boss of this mine, which is a new one. It was sunk about one year ago on the farm of Mr. John Jacobs. They employ about eighty men, but they are mostly Germans who cannot read English, and with working only one day or so in the week and other circumstances combined, we only secured eight subscribers, but hope to do better in our next canvass of this mine. Mr. Rhinehart and Keller superintends Beaver Run mine, Keller's shaft and this mine. He has our sincere thanks for the many courtesies shown us while at those mines.

We started out four weeks ago to canvass the mines of the Tuscarawas valley, with the object of making THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT a mining paper for this district. We established correspondents at nearly every mine we visited, and in order for our plan to succeed we depend for news from the various mine correspondents. Please let us hear from you once a week, so that we can keep the miners of this valley posted on what is going on in the many mines in the district. By so doing you will greatly favor THE INDEPENDENT and your fellow craftsmen in the Tuscarawas valley.

JAP AND NICK.

ALL IS HARMONY

AMONG THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY MINERS.

They Accept President McBride's Advice and will Continue at Work.

To-morrow, May 1, is the day on which what is known as the summer schedule for mining goes into effect. The winter price, which terminates to-day, was eighty-five cents per ton, and under the old arrangement the summer price would have been eighty cents; but some time ago the operators decided among themselves that the summer schedule should be seventy-five cents, which was objected to by the miners, and the result was a conference between representatives of operators and miners with the view of amicably adjusting the differences.

McBride issued a circular recommending the miners to accept seventy-seven and one-half as the new summer price.

It has been generally understood by those interested in mining affairs that the suggestions of President McBride would be adopted, and this impression has been strengthened by the fact that the miners have not made any public move toward insisting upon the old summer rate.

To corroborate this view THE INDEPENDENT this morning interviewed the Hon. Anthony Howells on the subject. That gentleman said he had heard of no acceptance of the new rate and the probability was there would not be any, as it was such a small matter and the quantity of coal mined during the summer season was so trifling that neither party would be seriously affected whether the old price was maintained or the new one adopted.

Mr. Howells said that at the Columbus convention, called to consider the proposed reduction, the Indiana and Illinois operatives withdrew, claiming that their miners could be persuaded to accept a ten-cent reduction and that they (the withdrawing operators) would not hearken to any other terms. "The situation, then," said Mr. Howells, "is substantially this: If the operators in the two states named can secure a ten-cent reduction from their basis, our two and one-half-cent reduction is substantially worthless, as we would be unable to compete with them in the market. However, I have not yet heard from those sections, and do not know what they will do."

MR. C. Russell was also spoken to, and he said his advice from their mine this morning was that the men would continue to work at the seventy-seven-cent rate recommended by their president.

How it Looks in Illinois.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—At the headquarters of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers in this city the information is given out to-day that it is more than probable a strike will be inaugurated in Illinois. The officers of the union are advised that the operators have demanded a reduction of ten cents on the ton for mining and that they have refused to meet with the miners. There is little probability of the miners accepting the proposed reduction.

The Situation at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—The railroad coal operators of Western Pennsylvania held a meeting here to-day and decided to pay 7½ cents per ton for six months from May 1 and 7½ during the remainder of the year. This is satisfactory to the miners.

THE MINING SITUATION.

The Opinions of Others on Both Sides of the Question.

With the view of obtaining all possible definite news on the mining situation, although what was published elsewhere covered the points pretty thoroughly, several other gentlemen were interviewed, with the appended result:

John Harkins—There is some agitation among the miners in this district, attributable, I think, to the fact that Chris. Evans did not issue his circular soon enough; but it looks as if the men would gracefully accept the 77½ cent rate and continue to work. Meetings were held in the upper end of the valley, and at Dalton and Lawrence, the early part of the week and at the West Massillon Coal Company's mine this morning. From what I can learn the miners will accept the 77½ cent rate for summer, on promise of the operators that if the former rate of eighty cents is paid at any mine the others will follow. We have not averaged much more than one day's work a week during the winter. I noticed that the whistles blew for work at Sippos this morning.

Rinehart Keller—We don't anticipate any interruption to work at our two mines west of town, nor at Beaver Run. There has been no outspoken opposition to the acceptance of the operators' proposition for a compromise, and from our point of observation, it does not look as if there would be any.

President McBride said everything looked favorable to an endorsement of his suggestion for the acceptance of a 77½ cent rate, although the action of the Indiana and Illinois men might have its influence. In both States the indications were that the miners would strike to resist the proposed ten-cent reduction, and that he was in telegraphic communication with their conventions in session to-day at Terre Haute and Streator, the result of which he would know to-night.

From Up the Valley.

KUMEROV.

Sammit Bank mine worked one and one-half days last week, the miners having quit work Tuesday noon, the question of deficiency work being in dispute. The trouble was amicably adjusted on Wednesday morning, the secretary of District No. 10 having appeared on the scene, and the men decided to go to work. The company, however, having sufficient coal on hand to supply the demand for the balance of the week, work was not resumed until Monday morning. Several of the old miners of this vicinity are going to Akron, to secure work in the shops. But little work is done here during the summer. A. Morrison will leave this week for a trip through Massillon and North Lawrence, returning by way of Wadsworth.

J. S.

Work is quite dull here, the Excelsior mines working only one and three-quarter days last week.

R. A.

LAKE VIEW.

Lake View Mine No. 1 worked two days last week, and the cars are running slow. The dance held at the Lake View hall last Sunday evening was a grand success, and was highly enjoyed by all present.

SILVER.

Massillon Mines.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in THE INDEPENDENT for a few items from the mines around Massillon. Two or three of the mines around here are doing pretty good. Keller's shaft is working every day, Beaver Run every day; West Massillon No. 2 nearly every half day, with men getting all they can do; West Massillon slope worked three days and a half last week. The rest are doing but very little. Pigeon Run mine worked a half day last week, and Keller's slope the same. Sippos mine is working pretty fair. We hope that with the adjustment of prices work will start up all along the line.

ON THE WING.

At this writing (Wednesday) the mining situation throughout the four competing States looks gloomy. This is the day on which we ought to have started to work on a schedule of prices that should have been satisfactory to all parties concerned; but instead of that, each State is left to fight its own battle, and this is the way it now looks: Ohio has accepted the operators' terms, namely, seventy-seven and one-half cents per ton from May 1 to November 1, and eighty-two and one-half cents for the remainder of the year. In Illinois the operators demand a reduction of ten cents per ton, refuse to meet the miners, and a strike seems probable. In Indiana the situation is about the same as in Illinois; the operators ask a ten-cent reduction; the miners of that State had a meeting yesterday (April 30) and the operators met to-day. What the outcome will be is hard to predict. We wish it were other wise. We should like to have seen the four competing States stand together and an adjustment of prices that would have been satisfactory to all parties.

Fox Lake No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in your greatly improved paper to say a few words. Since "The Wanderers" were here we have worked only four days, and our trouble with the operator is not settled for deficient work. Mr. Johnson, the vice president, was here on Saturday last to investigate the matter, so I cannot tell what will turn up, but I would advise all miners who are looking for work to try and keep away from this place at present until the sun shines bright again. At present it looks blue.

GEM.

MINES AND MINERS.

Many Matters of General Interest.

Near Peking, China, veins of coal ninety-five feet in thickness have been found.

A large block of coal, containing thirty-two cubic feet, was taken from the Kehley Run mine, Pa., last Wednesday. It will be sent to the Paris exposition.

George H. Ely & Brother, of Cleveland, have purchased a large tract of ore in Cuba, and will shortly ship ore, suitable for making Bessemer steel, to the markets in this country in unlimited quantities, the duty on which will be seventy-five cents per ton.

The Brewster Coal Company, of Akron, has given Kessner, Cook & Co., of Warsaw, the contract to build a three-mile switch to their mine near Manchester, from a point on the C. & C. between New Portage and Clinton. Their bid was \$6,750.50.

From the excess of coal in the hands of dealers over that of last spring it is likely that active trade will be later beginning this season. It will be brisk enough, however, when it sets in for the fall season, and give the operators all they can do to supply it.—Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

On the first day of next month a cut in the earnings of the coal miners will be made in this district of seven and one-half cents per ton. The old summer scale provides for a reduction of five cents on May 1, and the additional reduction is the result of recent conferences. Local trouble is not anticipated.

Mr. W. D. Jenkin, of Kansas City, writes:—"Black smoke is an indication of fuel wasted—of imperfect combustion. The combustion of carbonic acid ought to be invisible. We should see white smoke coming out of a chimney, and to see a chimney with no smoke at all coming out of it implies a cold chimney. The supply of air is too great; vapor of water is produced which condenses in the chimney; the heat is therefore not great enough."

"Our Pittsburgh advices are that while trade is improving gradually and the shipments to the lakes opened up fairly, the movement at present is not a large one; the operators on the Monongahela are not running their mines to any extent at present, and there is coal enough in the lower river markets to meet all requirements for the next six months, with prices down to a very low ebb. At Chicago soft coal is much cut up; the wages and freight questions not being settled make the immediate future an uncertain one; at the present time the Pittsburgh coals are being offered at low rates—thanks to low cost of delivery. As a rule the men at the loading docks in Cleveland are at work—at the reduced rate—wherever there are any cargoes to load; rate is two cents per ton, as against ten cents at Fairport and eleven cents at Ashtabula."—F. E. Saward.

The Scale for the Coming Year.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—Christ Evans, President of district No. 10 National Progressive Union, has issued a circular which announces that the district executive committee have made an agreement with the operators, of Ohio for a mining scale for the coming year, the first big to be 61½ and the last 67½.

Big Coal Development in Ohio.

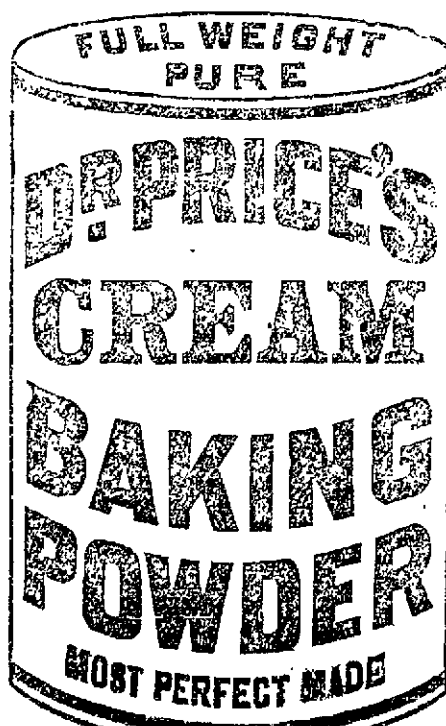
STEVENSVILLE, O., April 25.—J. W. Fuller, General Manager of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, says in an interview that the company owns 6,000 acres of coal in Jefferson county 22½ feet thick. One mine is already in the coal and two others will be in thirty days and the company will produce a 1,000,000 tons a year. Three towns will be built at the mines, two of them to be called Dillon and Laurelton.—Pittsburg Times.

Cleveland Trade Report.

[From the Coal Trade Journal.]

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| Massillon | ..... | \$2 00 to 2 10 |
| Palmyra | ..... | 2 25 to 2 40 |
| Pittsburg | ..... | 2 00 to 2 10 |
| Salineville | ..... | 2 10 to 2 20 |
| Kentucky Canal | ..... | 1 90 |
| Goshen | ..... | 1 90 |
| Sherodsville | ..... | 1 80 |
| Oshtemo | ..... | 1 95 |
| Chester | ..... | 2 10 |
| Hocking | ..... | 2 15 |

Anthracite—Grate, \$5.00, egg, \$5.00; stove, \$5.00; chestnut, \$5.25 per ton, delivered. Wholesale—Grate, \$4.69; egg, \$4.96; stove, \$4.91; chestnut, \$4.91.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. So, it is only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks, Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the—
—West Side Jewelry Store—

C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of New York, represented by
John E. Johns
No. 9 N. Erie street.
Information concerning which gladly given on application.

LUMBER.
—O—
M. A. BROWN & SON
DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
DOORS,
SASH
BLINDS.

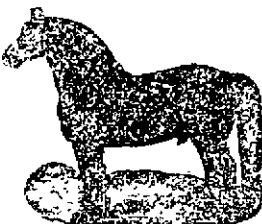
—AND—
HARDWOOD FINISH, MATCHES,
Moulding, Turning.

SCROLL WORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGAR PACKING BOXES.
KILN DRYING & MILL WORK
SOLICITED
FARM AND MILL, N. ERIE ST.

A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONLY
ONE DOLLAR

Per Week, by our Improved Club System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunter case or open face, Ladies or Gents' Size—Stem Winders and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any \$50 Watch. We sell these Watches for \$25 spot cash, and send to any address by Express or Registered Mail; or by our Club System at \$1 per week. One good reliable AGENT WANTED in each place. Write for particulars. Empire Watch Club Co., 34 Park Row, NEW YORK.

Dr. F. Z. Groff & Son,



Veterinary Surgeons.

Have opened a veterinary office and infirmary on the corner of North Erie and North streets, Massillon, O., in connection with Wm. Caldwell's horse shoeing establishment. They will also continue business at the widely known office at Sippos, O., at either of which offices one of the doctors can be consulted at all times. Horses boarded by the day or week at either infirmary, and treated by the latest scientific methods. Horses also examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Connected with Massillon telephone exchange.

LOTS FOR SALE—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHBY.

37-39 East Greenville, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel W. Rogers, late of Stark county, Ohio.

Dated April 4, 1891.

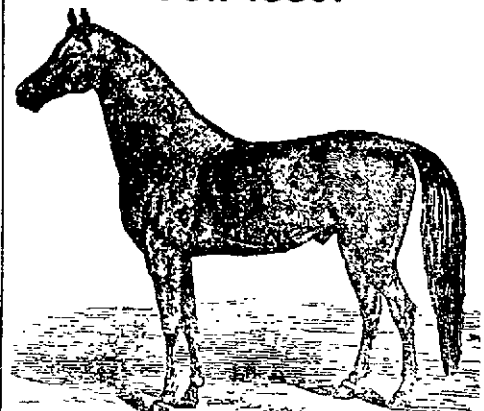
ANNA ROGERS, Administratrix.

Legal Notice.

George Baum, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 15th day of March, 1891, Mary Francis Baum filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said George Baum, on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last passed, and for alimony, and custody of their child, and to be restored to her maiden name. Said case will be for hearing on and after May 31st, 1891. MARY FRANCIS BAUM, By Wm. McMILLAN, her attorney. 43-04.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

Trotting Stallions
—IN USE AT—
TRUSS AXLE
Stock Farm,
FOR 1889.



DR. T. V. MAGE, 4107, (Sire of yearling stake winners.) by Onward, record 2:34; dam by Cuyler.
D. W. THOMAS, 4430, by Cardinal, dam by Harold.
HARRY CARLOS, record 2:40.
Send for full pedigrees and terms. Address S. TOOMEY, Popo, Canal Dover, O.

TEEPLE'S GALLERY



In the production of Finest and Best Pictures of all Kinds.
Cabinets and Cards, Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size,
Views of Residences,
Large Renown Groups and all Outdoor Work.

First-Class Work
of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

B. & B.

DRY GOODS

BY MAIL!

We employ a large corps of competent people whose only duty is the filling of orders by mail from our numerous customers living at a distance who cannot do their shopping here in person.

Whether you want a cheap school or house dress at 6½ a yard, a Gingham, Satine, India Silk, Black or Colored Silk, or a Spring Suit of some of the new soft woven fabrics, this MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is here to supply your wants. Everything most desirable in way of textile fabrics is here and at the lowest prices.

In all purchases, quality is one prime consideration, price another. In both these particulars we shall still aim to please you.

Space is limited here.

Our New Spring Catalogue and Fashion Journal

Will tell the whole story. This Journal is published semi annually for the benefit of our patrons living at a distance, but will be cheerfully sent to any address whether you are a patron or not. Write for Copy. It costs nothing, and may prove a benefit to you. Mention this paper.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121

FEDERAL STREET,
ALLECHENY, PA.